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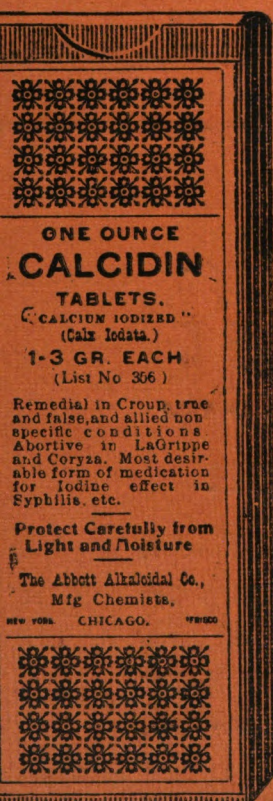
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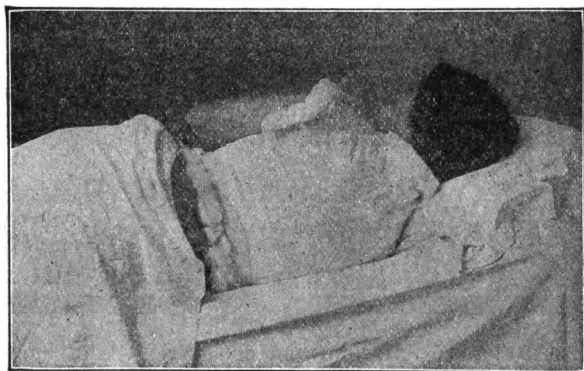
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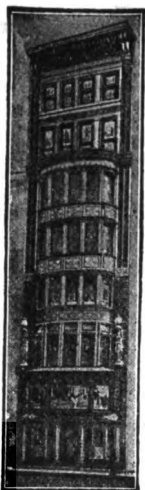
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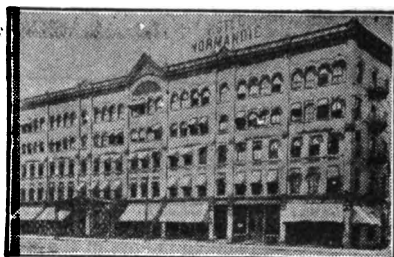
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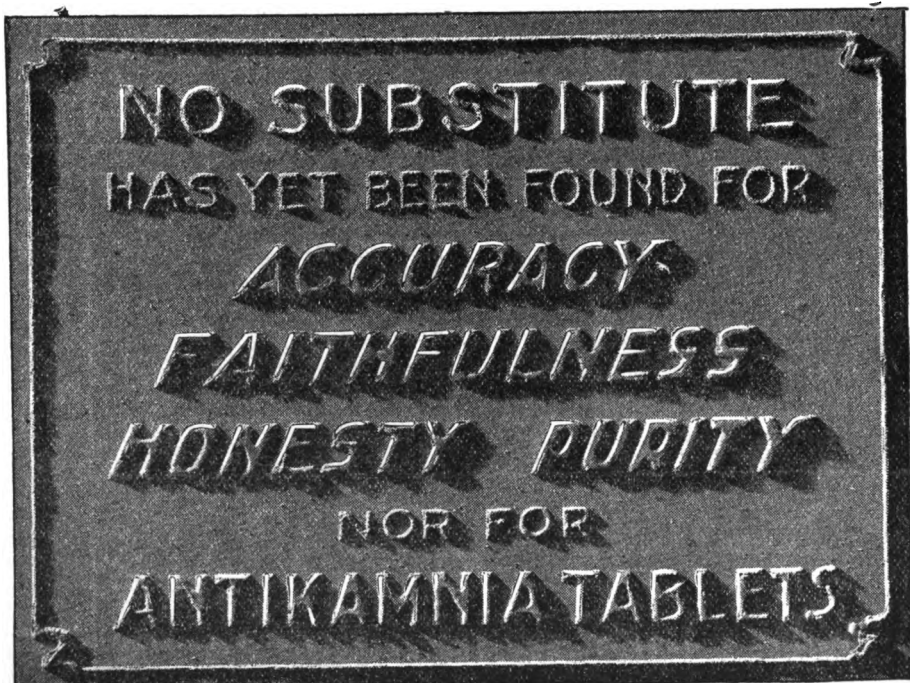
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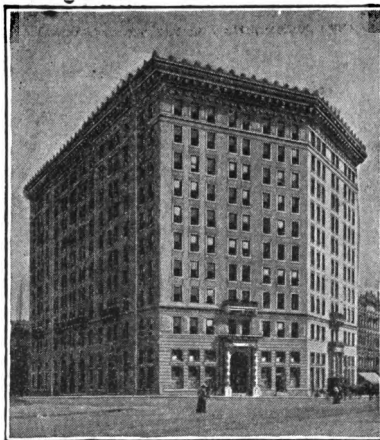
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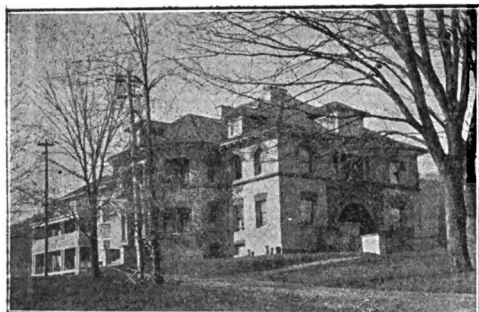
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Celery Flavoring (residue from alcohol extract).....	2.21
Sodium Chlorid	4.56
Proteid Matter	73.54
Insoluble Matter.....	9.43
Total.....	94.54
Ash.....	4.90
Loss.....	99.50
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Fibrin, digestible	70.34
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Chlorid of Sodium94
Water, hygroscopic	6.34

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The American Physician

MARCH, 1908

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Obituary

JOSEPH A. BIEGLER, M. D.

We find the death of Dr. Biegler chronicled in concurrent journals and, hence, desire to add our little word of comment upon the demise of this grand old man. Dr. Biegler was seventy-six years old, and had not very lately been active in professional labors. The cause of his death is not anywhere mentioned, though it is fair to assume that Anno Domini, (as in the case of the two Englishmen referred to by the English homeopathic journals) was a main factor therein. It was our pleasure to have met the genial gentleman a number of times in our earlier years, at the meetings of the I. H. A., together with the other grand old man of that association, Phineas P. Wells. Dr. Biegler was a strict homeopath of the later Hahnemannian school, but withal not hide-bound, nor riding a fad to death. He could see good in other forms of medication and in other than the very highest potencies—at that time so much affected by some of the more radical membership of the I. H. A. He was very just and very fair and his character of the most winsome and lovable. We remember quite well a conversation in which he told us that he didn't know to what country he belonged. His parents were German, but he had been born on the high seas under an alien flag. This caused him much merriment at times. His contributions to the homeopathic press at one time were prodigious; but with the advent of years, his pen grew silent; and was seen but little in current literature. He was another of the giant oaks in the forest of homeopathy that belonged to another age and almost to another school of homeopaths. There are but few of these old-fashioned men left to us, and it ought to be our ambition

to make them very conscious of their exceeding worth in building for us the structure we now inhabit. The action taken at Ann Arbor in honoring the living Samuel A. Jones with a society and making him its president, as we have already said, was a tribute to a most worthy workman, and one that cannot be repeated any too often. The loving-cupping here and there of late years of our remnant veteran host, notably Beckwith and Sanders, and recently of the Tall Sycamore of the Cuyahoga, Gaius J. Jones, is a glorious step in the right direction. This should have been done with Pemberton Dudley and Francis Doughty and Charley Mohr, and others who have latterly paid the great penalty of life. Unhappily the modern stress and strenuousness is so great that the after-coming generation of homeopaths has no time to do honors to their worthy forbears. Shall we of this generation live to see again something else dominating the mass of people, and especially our lovable profession, beside the crudeness of the Mighty Dollar? We greatly fear not. But these ancient worthies, who have latterly passed on to their immortal reckoning, were of the host who took up medicine because it lured them, because it called to them, because it seemed a sacred duty to alleviate the distress of the suffering and to smooth to the dissolving ones the pillow of Eternity. Among these elders there will be found very little money estates left for litigious heirs to fight about and squander. These men followed the never dull routine of their God-given duty and reckoned not their successes by the substantiality of the bank account. They were content with that which came to them honestly and gracefully. They refused no case of illness or of suffering. They were not habitants of soft places in sanitariums, or public-paid hospitals, or other half-way eleemosynary establishments. Wealth for wealth's sake did not move them. Being men with others dependent upon them they could not refuse the meed granted for honest service; but it was not the ungodly chariot race of many of the moderns whose service is measured by the greatest possible fee. These men also had an abiding faith in the over-ruling power of the Infinite, and did not attempt to trace the origin of all things through the brass barrel of a microscope. They touched the human body with as much reverence as did the children of Israel the Ark of the Covenant. See with what modesty the recently deceased Lord Kelvin refers to all his vast labors

and discoveries! He, too, had lived through an intensely formative period, in science; and while material success crowned his labors beyond the lot of so many other students, he never forgot the source of life, and made no pretense of having reached even the outskirts of that impregnable mystery. The rewards following the marvels of commercial discovery and success are great; but so likewise are the awful disadvantages which follow the younger members of the various professions, who entered upon their vocation in the belief that life is the result of accident, and that disease can now be cut out here and there, and ultimately, by more carefully studying of laboratory methods, be wholly eradicated and overcome. We are living in the Age of Crass Materialism. Not all are so environed. For this let us thank the Ever-Living Loving Creator. But medicine has found it very hard to withstand the onslaughts of the scientific workmen. Dr. Biegler was a genuine physician of the old school. He was a painstaking student of his patients. He wrought the usual marvels in the human body by the aid of similia correctly and faithfully applied. He was not unduly anxious for worldly successes; only to see his patients recover, or be made less wretched than before. Men of his caliber are found in every age of the world and in every walk of life. The heart moves these men far more than the brain. And because these men have lived and others still live amongst us, and others yet will be put here to live with other of our descendants, the true love for God and man can never be wholly extinguished.



MEDICAL DILATORINESS

The printers of the 1907 American Institute Transactions, at a certain time in the running of the pages, notified every author of the opportunity to secure reprints at the usual nominal cost of paper and binding. Only a very few, we learn, availed themselves of this chance. Others did not answer until the plates had been destroyed; so now they have no reprints.

This dilatoriness in answering letters is one of the crying shames of the medical profession. One of the first lessons a man in business is taught is to answer promptly every letter or postal card coming to his mail, for business—the rise and

fall of values—changes rapidly, even in the hour. But the professions,—all three of them,—are notorious scapegoats in the matter of correspondence. In the olden time when the pen was the sole manner and means of communication, and mails came but once or twice a week, some measure of indulgence was granted to slow correspondents; to-day, however, with typewriters, inanimate and animate, plain or dioxygenized, in every professional man's office, with mails coming to his desk three and four times a day, the neglecting of correspondence is unforgivable, is slovenly, and a downright disgrace.

There are those in our profession who permit letters to accumulate for a fortnight, and then answer them only in the briefest wise, which might have been as easily done within the hour of their receiving.

Last year we had one disagreeable, uncomfortable doctor apply to us the cautery-irons because we used a postal card in addressing His August but painfully Asinine Mightiness! A postal card at your elbow, as you open and read your letter, will carry a prompt and perhaps terse answer to a contained query, to be elaborated later on, if need be, on a tinted and perfumed sheet with embossed seal, shield, armorial device and monogram, with the month, the day, and the year written out in full. While the putting of the letter on a pile of others, or sticking it into a pigeon-hole, to await a more convenient season, ensures days and weeks of delay with weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth at the other end of the line.

There is no good reason why a prosperous, busy medical man cannot copy the expedition of the business man in that the latter calls his stenographer before he opens a letter; then he reads his first letter and immediately dictates either a full reply, or a short reply, or dictates what disposition shall meanwhile be made of the letter. And so with the next one and the next one to the end of the bunch. We have known of one secretary of a life insurance company dictating from twenty-five to forty letters in the hour.

But the poor, over-driven medical man if he has half a dozen letters to attend to is lost; or he opens them, looks over the contents and then leaves them for some other time. And that doubtlessly was done by many of the appealed-to authors of the Institute in relation to the notification-of-reprints letters. Ah, g'long with the printer-man, he can take a little wait in

his; it's money in his pockets to print reprints; I'll take this up next week, maybe. Now some of these dilatory authors have got "a fierce mad" on because they can get no reprints. In one instance we know that the inability to get reprints was occasioned by the non-receipt of the ordering letter. This was truly unfortunate, for the doctor especially desired a certain symposium.

This procrastination is true, also, in even a more exasperating and aggravated form of those doctors who are members of society bureaus, and fail to respond to their chairman's importunities for title of paper, synopsis, etc., ignoring letters both of request and protest; putting these chairmen to all kinds of trouble with their general secretary; and since very often this dilatory member was chosen as one in a chain of papers all allied in topic, his silence and non-interest breaks the chain, and ruins the bureau. It doesn't give him any concern, however; if the chairman doesn't like this way of doing business, let him lump it!

Who is guilty of this impoliteness—this downright rudeness? The younger and poorer and less-experienced members? Don't you believe it, not for so long as half a holy minute! It is an accomplished fact among many of the high-brows, the high-ups; the very salt of the professional earth are they who are the chiefest offenders. Some of those whom we have heard in times past to cry havoc and howl loudest about the lateness in appearance of the Transactions, when the genial Porter was secretary, have been among this delectable lot who withhold papers and information, and decline to answer letters, so that the printing official couldn't carry out his contract with his printer—for reduced rates in slack summer months—and, hence, had to hold his forms open until the winter months came and high rates again prevailed.

Oh, bury that thin-veneered delicacy and sensitiveness about a postal card. Buy a bunch of them at the nearest post-office and answer your correspondents briefly, but immediately; then if you do forget to do the high and mighty letter of several sheets with bibliography at the tail, why, there's not so much harm done as you fear. Precious few letters dictated to a stenographer are worth preserving. A postal card, too, relieves you of the lingering suspicion that your secretary wrote the rounding, bounding poetic periods which swell out the sails of your many-sheeted letter. Do write and fear not!

MATERIA MEDICA GLEANINGS

BY M. E. DOUGLASS, M. D., BALTIMORE, MD.

Glycerine.—It produces heat in the esophagus and stomach when swallowed, which to some sensitive patients is exceedingly disagreeable. In greatly excessive doses, symptoms not widely different from alcoholic poisoning may be induced.

It is eliminated by the kidneys and will cause dark-colored urine, the quantity of which will be greatly increased. It purges in large doses, and by abstraction of water from the tissues, a property it possesses to a high degree, will sometimes induce hydragogue catharsis, especially if introduced into the rectum.

For internal use glycerine is antiseptic, laxative, and nutritive, taking the place of cod-liver oil to a large extent with children in the latter particular. This fact is denied, but it is capable of demonstration.

It is valuable diluted with equal parts of water to moisten the dry mouth and tongue of protracted fevers, and for the removal of sordes. It prevents decomposition in the stomach and encourages secretion, and if a small quantity be added to ice-water and drank regularly in these fevers, it is an intestinal antiseptic and nutritive.

Glycerine injected into the bowels produces prompt and satisfactory evacuation, which renders it valuable with constipated infants, as it stimulates the secretions, encourages normal peristaltic action, and may subsequently result in a cure. From half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful injected at the same time each morning, or with very young infants morning and evening, will establish regular habits of evacuation. A larger quantity is necessary with adults.

Glycerine suppositories are prepared for adults which are often very convenient.

Introduced into the vagina glycerine will induce a large, in some cases excessive, watery excretion from the tissues, which is utilized as a local depletive in many cases of an engorgement of the structure of the womb, in *congestion* and sub-involution.

Glycerine is applied to *fissures* and *chaps* of the skin, and is restorative to all cutaneous surfaces. It prevents the action of the atmosphere on these tissues and acts as a lubricant.

It allays *itching* of the skin and heals many forms of *scaly-skin disease*, and serves also as a vehicle for the administration of more active skin remedies. It is of much service in eczema, psoriasis, lepra, prurigo, herpes, and pityriasis, and will modify the pitting in variola.

It is valuable applied to fissured nipples, to indurated glands and to erysipelas inflammation, either of an acute or sub-acute character.



THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL THERAPEUTICS.

BY WM. BENHAM SNOW, M. D.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

A demand by the members of the profession for elementary literature on the employment of the so-called physical measures in therapeutics, and the repeated complaint that the published papers, pertaining particularly to electro-therapeutics, are too technical for beginners, have led to the belief that the publication of a series of papers prepared for the purpose of defining the practical employment of these modalities, might be appreciated. It will be the intent in the series to treat each subject by defining the peculiarities of the modality, its methods of application, and therapeutic indication, as fully as the scope of the work will permit.

Physical therapeutics include the employment for treatment purposes of natural physical agents which properly comprise all forms of vibratory energy, including mechanical vibration, heat, cold, light, the Roentgen rays, and all types of electrical modalities, massage, exercise, and also, as a part of every régime, attention to diet and the regulation and correction of habit.

During all ages most of these measures have been acknowledged as having therapeutic value, and some physicians in every age have recognized and employed one or more of them; but in no age has their importance been impressed upon the teaching body of the profession to a degree that has led to their proper recognition in general therapeutics.

The medical profession has followed the early fathers, ever seeking a *medical* remedy for the relief of human ills. Science has developed, one by one, the inconsistencies of the older forms of therapeutics, and the leaders of medical thought have removed, one by one, the bricks which supported the ancestral structure of medicine, imperiling its downfall.

The surgeon with mechanical precision has sought to replace waning medicine by the removal and repair of offending organs or parts.

Organotherapy has taken a place in therapeutics which gives promise of fulfilling many indications particularly in the treatment of infectious conditions.

The scientific study and improved means and methods of diagnosis have made possible the recognition of pathological conditions which together have afforded the profession means of understanding the relation of diseases and their causes, often demonstrating the therapeutic futility of drug administrations, particularly for the destruction of germs or the relief of congestion generally. At this time the ability of physical measures to accomplish both is becoming rapidly more and more apparent. The establishment of these truths is certain in a few short years to raise these methods to the recognition and esteem of all progressive physicians and to lead to their general introduction for the relief of human suffering. To the uninformed such statements seem presumptuous; but there are many members of the profession who are led to believe that by the scientific employment of physical therapeutics for the cure of disease, more will be accomplished in the future than from other measures. *Prophylaxis* alone offers more for the health of the community than the judicious scientific employment of these measures. Realizing this truth, it is a duty to humanity, that every one who knows should employ every energy in his power to disseminate the knowledge to the fellows of the profession. Their great value is demonstrated, but we discern from clinical results that there are still many effects obtained, the *rationale* of which is yet to be explained, as the lowering of high arterial tension with the high frequency currents or the action of light upon metabolism. Such problems call for investigating research, and will eventually be solved.

In general, the principles of therapeutics demand the re-

moval of every object or organism foreign to the body and the repair and restoration of each organic function, together with the systematic regulation of habit, diet, and environment. Under this broad conception one cannot fail to recognize the indication for a natural influence to restore natural physical function, particularly the employment of heat, light, electricity, together with the regulation of habit, diet, and exercise.

The knowledge necessary for the regulation of dosage and technique demands a studious investigation of facts and principles and proper administrations to meet the requirements of varying conditions. A novice may be fairly successful with a limited knowledge in simple cases, but results will evidence the technical skill or ignorance of the operator in difficult ones. A haphazard employment of physical measures will not succeed more than in surgery, requiring often as great skill in technique as the most difficult surgical operations and greater tact in the management of the patient. As great or greater skill in diagnosis is essential to effect a cure with these measures as with surgery—success or failure depending upon the personal equation.

The study of physical therapeutics and their relations to the human body is a study of the expenditure of different forms of kinetic and chemical energy upon the tissues and the transmission or induction in the body of the proper kind of action or exertion of the form of energy which shall induce in the tissues of the body normal physical functions. A broad conception of energy and the different forms of energy in producing kinetic and chemical energy demands preliminary consideration in the study and application of physical therapeutics.

Energy and energy's laws.—"Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities," is the law according to Sir William Thomson.

"This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles—that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically, that taking any two level or equipotential surfaces which a particle

might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocity as it passed through them would be the same, no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion*—that is, its kinetic activity; while the quality to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum, is termed the *potential energy*,—that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position*; the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistence or conservation of energy*."

"*The law of the conservation of energy or of force*, the law that, fundamentally speaking, there are no forces in nature to which the law of energy does not apply; the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr, in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions—such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc.—cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules."

The human body is constituted of a variety of organic and

inorganic chemical elements, each representing a form of energy in motion capable of performing the requisite functions for maintaining the respective parts of the human economy in a state of health, requiring, for the maintenance of normal conditions, a constant addition in the form of nutritive pabulum to replace the energy exhausted. The expenditure of tissue energy results in the destruction or impairment of the active parts, leaving within the tissues, both a need of repair and the elimination of waste products.

When we realize that disease occurs from an abnormal arrangement or condition of the factors which constitute an essential force necessary to the maintenance of normal relations, it is apparent that it will require for the restoration to normal, an institution of activity either from extrinsic or intrinsic sources which will restore the function of the part, together with the addition of proper energetic nutrient material which will replace or supply the demands of the tissues—functional activity and energetic food for the tissues are the indicated demand for either the restoration or preservation of health.

It must be readily appreciated that any agency that will restore a normal process without other addition to the tissues than the proper nutritive pabulum, must best conserve the purpose.

If from any cause the body is impaired, the addition is necessary of elements for tissue building, relative to the demand upon the tissues for energy expended, for the proper heat production, exercise, and functional utility of the organism; then health is maintained.

The indication for therapeutic intervention only occurs when from extrinsic causes or the inception of improper food, or irregular habits of life, abnormalities are induced. It is apparent that under these conditions, means employed to restore the tissues to normal, should do so by replacing the energy lost and re-establishing normal activity in the affected parts. When this is accomplished without addition to the economy of any element not a component part of the organism, the minimum of disturbance is exerted.

When drugs or agencies which do not constitute a part of the body are allowed to act upon tissues, effects are liable to occur, derived from by-products or the presence in the body

of substances foreign to it, the elimination of which exerts a labor upon the energies, abnormal to the functions of the organism, with a tendency to derange or impair the functions thus taxed. While in most cases it may not be possible to trace these effects, it is patent that they exist. If the tissues are constantly taxed by the passage through the body of foreign agents, results may occur, without evidence, for a long time, exerting injurious influences; and there is abundant proof that under this sort of therapeutic administration pronounced deleterious results *do* occur.

For the above reason when normal processes can be re-established without the employment of other than physical agents, and the necessary normal food pabulum, no possible injurious effects will result, and it is possible to establish them in most functional conditions by the use of such agents.

The complexity of the human organism and the exercise of the various parts in the intricate workings of the processes of life, comprise tissue responses and rates of vibratory impulse peculiar to the respective functions and activities, and varying to such a large degree that no one sort or quality of applied impulse will set up or restore all normal rates of tissue vibration, rendering it capable of meeting all therapeutic demands. For example: the normal respiratory impulse of 18 per minute, the cardiac impulse of 80, and the peristaltic movement of about 8 per minute, and the various finer vibratory actions associated with nerve impulses, heat production, and the numerous other varied conditions which constitute the working forces of the human economy, require the induction of varied vibratory rates to meet the different therapeutic indications.

Those who would undertake to employ light, mechanical vibration, electricity or heat applications, one only for the treatment of various diseased conditions, would utterly fail in any except the conditions to which they are respectively adapted.

The knowledge of how and what to do with physical measures must include the knowledge of the effects of the various agents upon human tissue and their capability when scientifically employed to meet therapeutic indications.

It will not, however, be possible at this time or probably at any future day, to determine with exactness, the definite rhythm or vibratory wave motion or impulse which will be attuned to the workings of one or any of the organic functions of the

body; nor is it necessary that the vibrations shall be attuned, except approximately, to a relative rate of tissue vibration.

Individuals vary in their characteristics of intensity and resistance as indicated by differences in physical constitution and functional capacities, making impossible the adoption of any definite rate or intensity that will be applicable to all mankind.

The study of the employment of the physical measures therefore involves a familiarity with the peculiar qualities and various actions and indications for the employment of all the agents which induce physical effects capable of influencing the re-establishment of normal processes and the removal or correction of pathological conditions.

CHAPTER II.

CONVECTIVE HEAT.

Convective heat, in contradistinction to *radiant heat*, possesses the advantage of being a convenient means for domestic and professional administration under conditions in which the combined heat and light radiations from the sun, or the electrical incandescent or arc light, are not accessible nor convenient, and may be preferred in certain cases. The physical difference between these two methods of heat administration for therapeutic purposes is at once suggested by the distinction between radiation and convection.

Radiant energy projected against the tissues, penetrates to considerable depth as the radiant heat energy moving with great rapidity impinges upon the tissues of the body. Administered from radiant sources, the action is not to the same extent limited to the circulating fluids of the body, but acts upon all other structures upon which the radiations impinge and to a greater depth; including all cells of the muscular, nervous, and connective tissue structures; thereby carrying into the tissues degrees of heat, which are not rapidly dispersed by convection, and raising and maintaining the temperature of the tissues to a higher degree than with the convective methods of administration; the influence of which, applied to the surface of the body, does not permit the penetration of the heat to any considerable depth as has been well shown by Gilman Thompson and others. By the convective methods, the blood becoming heated is rapidly conveyed on-

ward, raising the temperature of the body, but resulting under normal conditions, in the induction of intense hyperemia and perspiration, followed by evaporation with the secondary cooling effect of latent heat absorption, thereby maintaining normal blood temperature through the body. Another advantage is also conserved—the elimination of effete material through the activity of the sweat glands. The areas immediately contiguous to the application of convective heat, become at first hyperemic through the stimulating effect of the application, thereby permitting a larger volume of the blood stream to become heated and coincidently other actions take place within the tissues in the vicinity, the importance of which will be subsequently considered.

In the application of convective heat, *moist* and *dry*, the following methods are employed :

The application of dry heat to the surface of the body may be made with temperatures ranging from 150° to 200° F., tolerated without covering. It is readily apparent that dry heat possesses certain distinct advantages in cases demanding a marked degree of general peripheral stimulation, and coincidently in a dry air a rapid absorption of heat by the prompt evaporation of perspiration takes place, thereby facilitating profuse elimination of effete and toxic materials and inducing a marked degree of end nerve stimulation followed by prompt responses of the vascular and respiratory centers. Moist heat applications do not permit of local evaporation, though the heating of the blood does induce perspiration to a degree from the surface of the body not exposed to the direct application of the moist heat. These distinctions render the two forms of convective heat application of distinct advantage or disadvantage according to the condition for which it is employed.

The means of applying moist heat have been long in vogue and comprise the employment of poultices, a combination of kaolin and glycerine, or the familiar antiphlogistine administrations, as well as the use of douches, and the general application of steam or Russian baths. Moist applications may also be applied by placing a damp flannel cloth over the surface treated, over which dry heat should be applied from hot flannel pads, hot water bags, or other heated material.

The method of employing moist heat by application of local poultices, or with hot water bags, pads or other heated mate-

rials placed over moistened flannels, or the employment of kaolin cataplasms, or antiphlogistine, heated as hot as can be borne, the heat being maintained in all cases by frequent changes of the poultice or overlying material which give up their heat least rapidly, as water in bags, or heated flannels, or heated objects wrapped in flannel. Another well recognized method of applying heat to the cavities of the body is by means of hot water douches or enemas. For *general* applications of moist heat, the hot bath or Turkish or steam baths are the means usually employed.

The administrations of dry heat are best executed locally by means of the hot water bag wrapped in dry flannel cloths to prevent the too rapid escape of heat, or by means of the various dry hot air apparatus manufactured for local and general treatment, by the application of other heated substances to the surface or by the use of Turkish baths. *The application of dry hot air* by means of the hot air apparatus, the body being wrapped in Turkish toweling, partakes to a slight degree of the character of moist applications, the perspiration constantly escaping from the body to be absorbed by the Turkish toweling, but to no extent approaching the degree of moisture of the wet applications.

The methods of applying moist heat are in principle the same; the object being to maintain a temperature as high as can be borne on the surface of the body or in the cavities for periods of time, varying with the indication for relief of the affection under treatment.

The poultice, the oldest popular form of heat application, derives its efficacy from the length of time which it will maintain a higher temperature than the body. The material best suited for the purpose is therefore one which will hold the heat for the longest time. Flax-seed has generally been the material preferred. The writer recalls the old way in which the poultice was used by the layman and the physician who little appreciated the *requirements* of the poultice. A thin paste applied hot, as if the virtue lay in the paste, but not changed for hours, or a day, was too often the error of our ancestors and their patients. By these it was little realized that the object of the poultice was the application and maintenance of intense heat for its therapeutic properties.

Time has practically displaced the poultice as the institu-

tion of the hot water bags and the later preparations of *kaolin* cataplasms of which the proprietary preparation, *antiphlogistine*, was the earliest if not the best product of the kind. It possesses such advantages over the sodden poultice that the latter is employed relatively little by the present generation. In his own private practice the writer, before the days of antiphlogistine and before the general use of the water bag, recognizing the principles of heat application, instituted for his own cases the employment of large, thick, woolen pads, made of old material quilted together in pads of one and one-half to two inches in thickness, and of sizes large and small to meet varying conditions: two of them being always in requisition. It was the custom to apply the heat in this manner by placing one thickness of flannel cloth wrung from hot water over the inflamed area, following, usually, the application of a sinapism, alternating the application of these two pads every fifteen or twenty minutes, thereby maintaining for hours an intense application of moist heat, the changes being effected without exposing the surface to the cool air of the room.

The hot water bag may be employed in the same manner, but its weight is often objectionable. When used, if wrapped in flannel, the heat is preserved for a longer time. When of the proper size, if the water is frequently changed, it is a convenient and practical means of maintaining heat application.

With *antiphlogistine*, the proprietary preparation, or the kaolin cataplasm, is added the hygroscopic glycerine which is capable of abstracting considerable fluid from the tissues—another advantage particularly in inflammatory conditions associated with infiltration. When this or similar preparations are used they should be applied in a thick coating and as hot as can be borne directly to the bare skin. It is desirable in most cases to maintain the heat in these materials by the application of dry heat over all, as of the hot water bag, the additional application thereby maintaining the heat as long as is desirable. In these applications the effect is derived from the dry heat and the combined depleting effects of the glycerine in combination with the heat conducting qualities of the material of which they are composed.

The Russian bath is deservedly the least popular of all of the moist applications because the patient is not only subjected to intense heat in a moist atmosphere, and the necessity of

employing lower temperatures because the moisture does not permit of ready evaporation from the surface of the body of the perspiration, and at the same time subjects the patient to the inhalation of the heated steam. The method is of too little therapeutic value to deserve more than mention of its characteristics. Administrations of convective dry heat in a hot box or the Turkish bath in such a manner that the perspiration will be rapidly evaporated, are far superior in their effects to the use of the moist steam bath.

(To be continued.)



A BURNING EPISODE

A correspondent in that very clever and always interesting journal, the *Medical World*, speaks concerning a method for "Burning out Privy Vaults." The editor, Dr. C. F. Taylor, has a suggestion to add. And this moves us to speak of an experience in the same direction—experience, however, at second hand, thenkoo! This was some time ago. A gentleman, a "drummer," who was an inveterate smoker of the pipe, and yet was not willing to smoke-up his wife's lace curtains, made it his habit when at home to retire directly after a hearty breakfast to the seclusion of the wide-mouthed and deep-welled cloacina—away back in the yard, as was the custom in that earlier day. This little depository of the musts of Bacchus and Ceres was caparisoned, as usual, with three assay holes, one a little lower and smaller for the younger generation. It happened that the dwelling house was being painted at this time, and the painters, at evening, put their paint pots and brushes into this malodorous temple, first having carefully cleansed the brushes in gasoline, then emptying the gasoline down the deep privy vault. The chief actor in our narrative had this morning made himself comfy, had loaded his pipe, and striking a match set it afire and then threw the still lighted match into one of the other holes and down the vault. . . . When he came to, he was lying out near the pump with some one pumping water on his burning clothes and at the same time trying to revive him. He had been catapulted into the air and then dropped some twenty feet away. The former temple was a mass of ruins and a bright flame

shot out of the well. How he got out of there, he has often declared since, he does not know. And he not only lost his clothes and some several cubic inches of tender cuticle near the seat of war, but also his pipe.

There are several morals attached to this. One, that it is better to smoke-up your wife's lace curtains than it is to dynamite an inoffensive and very necessary structure. That it is wise not to smoke anywhere except in a proper place. That smoking so soon after breakfast is likely to end in disaster. That it must have been a good stomach that could so soon after eating sit and ruminate and smoke. That it is better not to smoke at all. And, finally, there are other ways of roasting a pig without burning down the house.



S'MORE LANGWIDGE

For the sake of a veneering of harmony, sayeth an 'steemed contemporary, with those who have sought our extermination by means unknown to honorable warfare, then by swallowing us and trying to digest us to death, we are to be exterminated by emaculation justified by law. Trimmed of her sailing-gear, our ark is to be a derelict, rudderless, compassless, and her sky to have its pole-star blotted out. Are we to do only the service of eunuchs in the temple of Æsculapius?

Not much we're not! Our ark shall have the full complement of four-mast, sky-scraper sails bellied out by the winds of opposition, with protecting armor above and below the waterline. Our ark shall have an extra rudder; and a specially fine compass, hammer-forged and fool-proof, shall our ark have—thus differing from the many other arks of history; so that even if the pole-star is knocked out of commission, our ark need not employ eunuchs to do service in the temple of Æsculpius! Forsooth and go to!

No, your guess is wrong. 'Gene Porter didn't write this; neither did Richey Horner, nor yet Preston Sutherland, nor that bright knight of luminous language Mastin of Denvers; and we are willing to adventure a stack of vari-colored ivories that one Dewey of Ann Arbor-New York-Chicago won't father the love child.

Correspondence

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The American Physician:

Two years ago at Atlantic City, the cry was, meet me at Oklahoma, 1907. Last year at Jamestown, the slogan was, meet me at the White Temple. I supposed it was settled at that meeting that the Institute of 1908 would meet in Oklahoma City. The members in attendance delegated the power in the hands of the executive committee to change the place of meeting if they thought it advisable. It seems they thought it best for the Institute to change place of meeting to a point nearer the medical centers. Now that being settled, it certainly will be wisdom on the part of any homeopathic physician who has the welfare of our noble profession at heart to acquiesce. Perhaps no one gave more time and thought to having the meeting place in Oklahoma City than myself. I was actuated from conscientious motives, and as I believed and do yet believe for the welfare of the Institute—yet I am but one of many—and one who regards the welfare of the Institute above that of any one, and the judgment of the committee above that of any one individual.

I with my people had hoped to give the members of the Institute such a welcome as they had never received before. The business men, the club and society women, and the professional men were determined to sustain our city in the reputation it has achieved as being the greatest convention city in the Southwest. I hope yet to be able in the near future to prove to the Institute I am right.

The place of meeting for this year is Kansas City. The members will find it a beautiful city, well able to take care of the meeting. They will find many local physicians of our school able and loyal, and extending a welcome with open arms. I hope our Eastern brethren will meet the West and Southwest there and let us have a grand, good meeting. The conservative East needs the enthusiasm of the West, so let us mingle together and make new resolves to go forth and battle for the right and for the success of our special branch of therapeutics. You will find the Southwest there and it will take a mountain to prevent my attendance with a cheerful heart and a godspeed.

Fraternally,

J. HENSLEY, M. D.

The American Physician:

Your readers already know that the Institute is going to Kansas City. We want to tell them that we must still make the 1908 meeting the biggest meeting in the history of the Insti-

tute, and in order to do that we must bring in the largest number of new members.

We want each member of the profession to send at once for application blanks. If he is already a member, he needs application blanks for his neighbors who are not members. If he is not a member of the Institute, he needs an application blank for himself. Do not delay these blanks, but fill them out and return at once to any member of the committee.

It does not seem necessary to use argument to convince any homeopathic physician in the United States today, that if he is not already a member, he should join the American Institute. He will never regret it. He will regret it if he does not. No man has ever joined the Institute and regretted it; every man who has not joined the year he graduated has regretted it. These are facts. Ask the first physician met and if he is a member of the American Institute, he will coincide with everything already said.

The members of the committee should have at least ten thousand letters in the next month asking for applications. Ask and you shall receive.

Willard A. Paul, Chairman Committee on New Members; 157 Harvard Street., Dorchester Centre, Boston, Mass.; James W. Ward, 1380 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Cobb, 254 East Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Reily, Fulton, Mo.; A. M. Linn, Des Moines, Iowa; W. C. Hirzel, 313 East Houston Street, San Antonio, Tex.; T. H. Carmichael, 7127 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Brown, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Book Reviews

HEART DISEASE AND BLOOD PRESSURE. A Practical Consideration of Theory and Treatment. By LOUIS FAUGERES BISHOP, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Heart and Circulatory Diseases, Fordham University, School of Medicine, New York City, etc., etc., etc. Second Edition. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1907.

This little treatise, now in its second edition, treats most thoroughly of troubles of the heart, and with that also those of the kidneys. The book is well written, avoids the midnight oil flavor, and is very much to the point. We have not had the opportunity to read it page by page, but in such chapters as we have studied, we have found a deep interest, and have caught some of the enthusiasm of the specialist-author. Diseases of the circulation are certainly perilous affairs, of which a good many of us everyday doctors have very little conception. The author's plea for such attention as will add a few years to an advanced, well-trained and experienced life is a

happy one, especially when he contrasts it with the uniform efforts made at the other end of life to fan a flickering existence into the flame of life to be used—how?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION, held at Jamestown, Va., January 24th and 25th, 1907. Published by the Association, 1908.

In the little more than 300 pages Secretary King has prepared a very clear, clean, and intelligent symposium of Hahnemannian Homeopathy. About the first thing that strikes an editor, after looking through this record of a modern medical society, is the absence of Surgery and Gynecology, and almost no Obstetrics. Are we to infer from these elisions that the Hahnemannians have no surgeons or gynecologists "in their midst"? There is lots of *materia medica*—which is an excellent feature; there is equally much of homeopathic philosophy which we hope is duly read and practised by each member; and there is a vast empire of clinical medicine, in which every good homeopath ought to search for the newest indications and newest cures under the older remedies. Dr. King had somewhat our misfortune in printing office and proofreading. Many of his pages are badly marred by poor press work; and his title page, aside from stating that the meeting was at Jamestown, Va. (which is not true, there not being any Jamestown at the moment of our meeting there), has the blemish of recording his meeting as having taken place in January instead of June. There is no doubt in our mind that this volume contains a vast collection of homeopathic information, and that back of all this are some of our very best homeopathic students, like Allen, Waring, Stuart Close, H. H. Baker, Boger, Boland, Case, Day, Gladwin, Loose, Leggett, Rabe, Patch, Nash, and others.

(The Secretary writes us that the article on *Amanita* is wrongly credited to Dr. F. E. Gladwin, since it is a contribution from the Philadelphia Round Table Club.)

When we look over the list of the Dead we find we once knew affectionately and yet love in memory E. A. Ballard (lame of one foot), Clarence Willard Butler, T. L. Brown, William S. Gee, W. A. Hawley, Temple S. Hoyne, Julius Schmitt, Alex. von Villers, and Phineas P. Wells; and we wonder who has taken their places? Drs. Wells and Hawley had reached the sear and yellow leaf; but Brown was a large, hardy, hearty-looking man, who should be alive to-day; Gee bore his tubercular disease calmly and sweetly; Butler was a hearty, robust, alert young man; Hoyne we met the very last time at the Hotel Cecil banquet in London in 1896; and upon this festive occasion was also our last knowledge of Villers, who was bracketed in a toast with ourself. Schmitt we remember most pleasantly at the Saratoga meeting, because of his story of the

wrist-drop in a porrot which had eaten the green paint off his cage.

Truly the world do move!

Like a voice out of the wilderness came a dictated letter from Arizona or New Mexico (our letter files are not at hand) from Howard Crutcher, he of the Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago, author of a sometime popular work on Appendicitis, saying that, following the regretted demise of his wife, he discovered that his son had developed a tuberculous taint. So he had taken Time by the soap-lock and moved himself, his penates and lares, his cut-glass and china-ware, purple and fine linen, to this Territory. Still, Fate, capricious as always and sometimes malicious, was not done with Dr. Crutcher, for it added a railway smash-up to his list of recent calamities, and this latter incident had waysided him in a hospital for repairs, hence and whence, his message to us. Dr. Crutcher has not been in the homeopathic eye a great deal in the last ten years, having dropped out of the college arena; sheathed his trusty blade, and given more attention to his interesting family. We wish Dr. Crutcher a complete and early recovery, and a return to his former energetic activities.

Thomas Skinner, M. D., A Biographical Sketch by John H. Clarke, M. D., is one of the recent English arrivals. Being the compilation and handiwork of our good friend Clarke, the near-American, we were interested, of course; and since it dealt with so grand a character in Homeopathic history as Dr. Skinner, it was doubly welcome. This "Review Copy" is in the customary form, size and print of Clarke's many charming brochures. Not any of those just mentioned prove burdensome either to the pocket or mind; they are portable, easily digested, and leave a pleasant taste in the mouth. Dr. Skinner, whose death we have already written upon, was a most wonderful man and physician. Not unlike our own Fincke, in that he was an extreme high potency man, preparing his own remedies; though quite unlike Fincke he was not afraid to use also the lower numbers. He had a charming and engaging manner, was greatly beloved and his good works have been suitably embalmed in this brotherly as well as professional tribute by Dr. Clarke. A closing reflection is that it seems to require a good well-educated allopath to make a sincere and famous homeopath. And that, we believe, is one of the prime reasons why the English homeopaths are such good homeopaths.

Loiterings in Europe is the catchy title of a little reminiscent brochure by Dr. H. F. Biggar of a jolly trip to Europe which he made some years since in company with three of Cleveland's great men, namely, J. H. Wade, Col. Edwards, and

Senator H. B. Payne. These *loitering* leaves from Dr. Biggar's diary are replete with interesting incidents and information, and are cast in the everyday colloquial vernacular. They first appeared in the Cleveland Leader; but their present appearance is quite different in that they are well printed on heavy paper and handsomely illustrated. In brief, the motif for the four was Mr. Wade's convalescence from a long and serious illness; to surround himself properly he selected his physician, and the two other eminent gentlemen already herein-before named. The little diary-history reads easily, like the adventures of four over-grown boys, away from school, and out for a good time. The description of a day on the Thames, with its accompanying engravings, is certainly most graphically set down, and leaves a pleasant and lasting impression; so, also, the trip to Oxford. Derby Day—the races—was filled with incidents and very realistically portrayed. In Paris this quartette had lots of fun—one of them, however, having to leave his boots in pawn at the hotel—couldn't be found by the "boots"—and so he slipper-footed it back to London. Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, O'Toole, and other stage-light notabilities prance through the pages of this brochure; and there are visits to the Houses of Parliament, hobnobbing with the eminent people, visiting the nobility in their fastnesses—in short, having a fine time and lots of it during their summer's loiterings.

Globules

—The New Coates House has now been practically decided upon at Kansas City for the Institute headquarters. Lots of room, good accommodation and fair rates. The railway situation is beginning to clear up a little. Very soon we will have the necessary official information concerning what special rates we may expect. Dr. Wm. Davis Foster, the Transportation Committeeman on the ground, and Dr. W. O. Forbes of Hot Springs, Chief of the Committee, are busily at work to perfect all arrangements for the railway transportation of the Institute membership.

—In a recent English homeopathic journal we noted the death of our old friend Dr. E. A. Heath, of Ebury Square, London—don't remember the points of the compass—but towards Victoria Station. Before our visit to England in 1896 we had quite some correspondence with the late decedent, especially

touching *his* initial discovery and preparation (for Burnett) of Bacillinum. His letters were full of this bone of contention, and our refusal to print all his arguments for a time fractured our friendship. Not knowing anyone else in London at that time (1896) we had our mail sent to his care, only to find that Ebury Square was practically outside of London, and the getting of our letters necessitated a long journey each day. Dr. Heath was of a peculiar tout ensemble; in personal appearance that of a keen, shrewd lawyer, ever watchful, sometimes cunning; his sharp features proclaimed the ascetic, the book-worm, and the close financier. His conversation was engaging, but wrapped up in the wonderful cures made with the Nobility; but above all was his discovery of Bacillinum especially since now (1868) attempts were made to rob him of his discovery and the attendant honor. He foresaw as early as then that Bacillinum was destined to fill a large niche in the Temple of Medical Fame, and it distressed him almost unspeakably—almost, for the flow of speech was seldom checked—to note that his *friends* were engaged in this unmannerly, unprofessional pursuit. He was evidently, what in America we call a free lance, for he had not allied himself with either of the homeopathic factions in London, though more inclined towards that branch presided over by Burnett, Clarke, Pullar, et al. He took no part in the Congress, and was not at any of the merry-makings and banquets of that memorable 1896 Convention. He had a pretty little chemist's shop in a sort of Flat-iron building with one attendant. Upon one occasion while dining with him and his good wife in the parlor back of the shop, we incidentally mentioned our need of a little Bryonia. The Doctor excused himself, stepped into the shop, prepared a small quantity, and brought it to us. We thanked him and, as a matter of form, asked the price. It was promptly given—a picayunish little sum—and the Doctor "broke" a sovereign to give us the exact change. After 1896 we heard but little of Dr. Heath; indeed he had so fully passed out of our mind—to our confusion he is said—that in 1900 and 1903, when we were again in London for varying periods of time, we heard nothing of him, and neglected to ask; and the account of his death recently, as referred to in the beginning of this article, came as a shock to recall our earlier intimacy and our later forgetfulness.

—In our editorial leader in February under the title "What is the Trouble Here?" there appeared the line concerning the ousting of secretaries from the college. This information—received from an alumnus of the college at the time in New York—proves to be false, the last three secretaries, as we are now assured authoritatively, resigned of their own good will and pleasure; and there was, therefore, no ruction or rumpus, no upheaval landing our good friend Tuttle on the wrong side of the secretarial desk. We gladly make this correction, as it was not the purpose of our alluded-to editorial to add to whatever burdens this famous school has had to carry during the strenuous stress and circumstance of the trust-busting, confidence-destroying panic; but the rather was it our wish, our sincere hope, that whatever is retarding this splendid school may be removed and speedily, to the end that Homeopathic teaching may flourish in this Metropolis of America.

—Owing to illness our good friend Dr. A. B. Norton, of New York, was obliged, last fall, to unload a number of his activities, in order to get a rebound towards his pristine health, and among the unloadments was his professorship in the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital. Although his health, after an absence in the more genial climate of the South, was measurably restored, and is now again fully recovered, he has not deemed it prudent to again take up his *métier* in the college. Dr. Norton is a fine specialist and teacher, and the college is a distinct loser by his absence from the faculty.

—There are many roads to Rome; some one has beautifully said "all roads lead to Rome." With a slight change we may say "all roads lead to Kansas City" for June 22, to bring their patrons to the meeting of the Great American Institute of Homeopathy. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is one of the foremost roads entering Kansas City, and its Special Limited train, with all the most modern equipments and conveniences, leaving Chicago at six in the evening, brings the contented and rested passenger to Kansas City next morning in good time. We expect to be on that train with our domestic train.

—We find a new card athwart our literary mainbraces which bears the legend "Dr. Thomas Youngman, Atlantic City," and

we are sitting up wondering if it is really possible for our youthful friend Maurice D. Youngman, same place and profession, to be old enough to have a son Thomas.

—Dr. Horace Packard, 470 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., desires information of alleged recoveries or cures of inoperable or recurrent carcinoma of the mammary gland. Any case or cases that can be authenticated as to history, condition prior to recovery, and the length of time which has elapsed since recovery will be appreciated and acknowledged. Well-authenticated reports of recoveries from carcinoma in parts other than the mammary gland will be welcomed. Cancer-paste cures, X-ray cures, radium cures, or cures resulting from surgical operation are not wanted; nor are hearsay cases desired unless name and address of person is given, who has first knowledge.

—Dr. William Benham Snow, New York City, editor of *Advanced Therapeutics*, while not the discoverer of the Morton Static Wave, has by dint of much study, investigation and experience brought it to such perfection in various forms of nervous disorders of the more grave and serious kind, as to justly entitle him almost to a place as discoverer. Dr. Snow has accomplished some truly marvellous results.

—Dr. T. H. George of Cleveland, the newly elected President of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, has removed his office to 307 Kingmore Building, 1110 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., where our good friend Dr. Biggar has his several offices. We expect fully to find Dr. George's application for Institute membership when we reach Kansas City next June.

—We are many times indebted to Dr. J. Richey Horner, the Second Vice-President of the Institute, for assistance in preparing the boxes for expressing to each Institute member his copy of the 1907 Transactions. Dr. Horner possesses a most wonderful ability for taking infinite pains.

—Dr. H. F. Biggar is in Georgia beyond the reach of the inclement weather of the North. He is not in training with any of the baseball clubs down there, but is knocking the

stuffing out of the golf balls with Mr. Rockefeller, an opponent of no mean order. Meanwhile the other Dr. H. F. Biggar is doing plenty of fine work in Cleveland and with scalpel and pill bottle.

—Dr. Josephine M. Danforth, 516 Rose Building, Cleveland, a fine homeopath, and one of the professors in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, is a specialist-expert in all chemical and laboratory matters. She is a fine microcopist, making all the professional analyses required in diagnosis.

—The Far West seems unusually silent since the action of the Executive Committee of the A. I. H. placing the next session at Kansas City. Nothing has been heard from them touching this matter, or the new Institute journal, nor, in fact, on any matter whatsoever. Come out of your tent, Achilles!

—The Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College is unquestionably teaching homeopathy to its classes. We speak of this from our contact with the senior class which has been coming out to our parish house for a little homeopathic polishing; and thus we have learned that they are well indoctrinated in the law of similia by their several professors, and that, when they leave the portals of the alma mater, if they do desert the true cause for the gilstening flesh-spots of other practices, it will not be because of lack of proper teaching.

—Mastin of The Critique is not sorry a little bit because the Institute has "went" to Kansas City instead of to Oklahoma. He finds that the same railway will take him to the former place that was scheduled for Oklahoma. He speaks well of the Rock Island. And Mastin knows a railroad when he sees one.

—In a paper by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay entitled, "New Business Standards at Washington—Work of the Keep Commission," *The American Review of Reviews* for February tells of some much needed reforms in the purchase of Government supplies: "It would naturally be supposed that in an institution purchasing supplies in such enormous quantities as does our Government the patent opportunities for economy and standardization would be embraced. Such has not, however, been

the case. Each department,—and, in case, a separate bureau or division,—advertises independently for what it needs, and contracts at a price without knowledge or regard for what the same goods are costing other branches of the Government or private corporations. A certain mucilage costs one department \$1.84 per dozen quarts and another \$3 per dozen quarts. The prices of the same make of pencils range from \$2.27 per gross to \$3.36 per gross. The cost of ice varies from 13 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, and no two departments contract for coal at the same figures.”

Doesn't this show the exceeding red-tape patriotism and, almost, criminal indifference of a political office-holder? Another instance of this absolutely absurd condition of things at Washington is given as follows: “No attempt whatever has been made to standardize supplies, so that 133 varieties of pencils, 28 kinds of ink, 263 different styles of pen-points, and all sorts of typewriter ribbon, are used in the various Government offices. Hardly any check is placed upon waste or speculation. It would seem that every employee of the Government in Washington, from cabinet minister to colored messenger, uses twenty-three pencils each month, or, say, a total of 7,000,000 pencils a year, at a cost of \$150,000.”

A striking illustration of the new spirit of devotedness that has entered our civil service and is fast pervading its ranks is the fact that the investigation which has uncovered these conditions, thereby effecting a saving of millions of dollars annually to the taxpayers, has actually cost the Government only about \$2,000. All those employed in the work rendered their services without compensation and without taking time from their regular duties.

—The Alabama Homeopathic Medical Association met in Birmingham, December 28, last. New officers elected: President, A. E. Meadows; Vice-President, Belle Sayers (formally or Rockland, Me.); Secretary, Dr. A. Ballard, and Treasurer A. N. Ballard. Dr. A. M. Duffield was elected delegate to the Kansas City Institute meeting.

—Dr. J. Herbert Moore announces his removal to 520 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

—What are the Secretaries of the Institute Bureaus doing? With one notable exception no secretary has done a blessed thing; the Chairman doing all the work.

—The time approaches for receiving tenders for 1909 meeting place for the American Institute of Homeopathy. Address such communications to Dr. Frank Kraft, Secretary, 2055 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, O.

—Dr. H. W. Champlin, formerly and more recently of Bloomsbury, Pa., has now become associated with the Walter Sanitarium, Walter's Park, Pa. Dr. Champlin's long familiarity with good old-fashioned homeopathy will stand him in good stead in his newer base of activities. He informs us in a private letter that homeopathy has a deep and lasting foothold in this famous sanitarium; and that in all other ways the Walter Sanitarium is a noted up-to-date cure than which no better could be found in any of the world-famous centres of the older countries. Those of us who had the pleasure to listen to Dr. Walter at Jimtown, both in the reading of his own paper on Nutrition, and to his several discussions to other papers, felt that with a man of his convictions and mental and medical caliber at the head of any concern must approve that concern to be a practical success. A pictured view of the sanitarium carries one into some of the famous English districts with their castles and towers and turrets, their overhanging ivy, the denseness of brush and foliage and trees, and the outlined hills nearby. It seems to be a charmingly arranged sanitarium, near the great centres of civilization, and yet absolutely divorced therefrom; having all the conveniences and comforts of a rural, mountainous retreat, and yet stocked with every medical, hygienic, electrical, and surgical advancements of this most wonderful age.

—Through the courtesy of Editor Kaufman, of *The Chironian*, we have been permitted to see a report of the Martyrs' Memorial Hospital, Ch'ang Li Hsien, North China. Dr. J. L. Keeler, a New York Homeopathic Medical College graduate, is in charge, and his report is filled with that optimistic cheer which is so necessary an accoutrement of missionaries to a foreign land. To us, a matter-of-fact physician, and of

the earth earthy, a mission in China, or elsewhere, away from our glorious American land, seems almost unthinkable. But there can be no reasonable doubt that there are those of our profession who feel themselves called to give their lives to an alien people, in a far-distant country, when, as we view the problem, there are so many places almost at our doors where good missionary work could be done. It is very evident from the report that Dr. Keeler is busy, seeing that there have been done 121 major operations, 234 minor ones, genito-urinary 350, dental 275, eyes 2,350, opium and unclassified 869, medical 1,230, skin 700, and women and children 100, all told 6,534, with a death rate of less than 5 per cent. Dr. Keeler is very anxious to secure another homeopathic doctor for his hospital and mission; also to secure more funds to carry on the good work.

He speaks of "babies—'eating peanuts by the peck'; which the mother first masticates and then puts into the baby's mouth, bird-fashion." Speaking about canned milk: "We must teach the people the place and use of milk, and either import some foreign cows which have more sense, or convert the Chinese cow. I realize full well the difficulty of changing Chinese customs, but considering our modern antidotes for all ills, and the exploits of Professor Burbank in the vegetable world, I think that if a heifer were isolated, and given a few doses of anti-calf-ine, one might hope to succeed [in getting milk]."

The report is a scholarly paper aside from its necessarily commonplace business statement.

—Many are cold but few are frozen.

—A dyspeptic Atchison man went into a restaurant the other day and ordered fried catfish. "Fried cat!" bawled the waiter to the cook. Instantly the weak stomach rebelled. "Cancel that order," the customer said, "and give me an order of country sausage." "Sidetrack the cat and make it dog!" yelled the waiter, and he is wondering yet why the man grabbed his hat and left.

—Time is money, and overtime means riches, sickness, and death.—*George F. Shrady, M. D.*

—A laborer consulted me one evening for an obstruction of the esophagus due to the lodgment of a piece of food, prob-

ably meat, which he had swallowed at dinner. He had not been able to swallow anything, even water, since the obstruction occurred. I administered olive oil, a portion of which he was able to retain, and in about five minutes the obstruction was removed and he was able to swallow water readily.—*A. L. Hodgdon, M. D., A. M. J.*

—Will MacMillan, who used to drive our Meat Wagon around but who has been taking a short vacation to regain his health is driving Herman Flemings Meat around while Herman is confined in the Hospital in Town getting his appendicitis cut out which takes two days per week & extends up in Bucks County on Saturdays not saying anything about customers in Fox Chase & Torresdale.—*Rustleton (Penna.) News.*

—A medical student was asked to take a Sunday-school class, which after some protest he consented to do. He got on very well with the questioning, but when it came to imparting knowledge he was a little lacking. He managed Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob very well, but when he explained that Esau was a man who sold his after-birth for a bottle of potash, the vicar hinted that it was time he was home and had his tea—*Medical Times.*

—Few remedies in our materia medica have been more thoroughly proven and by more provers than Thuya. These provings clearly outline its usefulness in rectal troubles. Among the earliest and most generally observed symptoms noted are itching, burning and stinging in and around the anus and extending back between the nates to the lower portion of the sacrum and forward over the perineum to the genitalia. This condition being attended by excessive exudation of moisture. All of these symptoms are worse while at rest, especially in bed at night. A more perfect picture of *pruritus ani* could hardly be asked for and here it is of very great value. While using it internally I often prescribe a Thuya cerate for allaying the local irritation.—*H. E. Spalding in N. E. Medical Gazette.*

—To our mind, however, the use of opsonogens, or opsonic therapy, is better example of isopathy, a sort of offspring of homeopathy, than of homeopathy itself. Its isopathic relationship finds a beautiful illustration in certain cases recently

cited by Professor William H. Watters, more especially in cases of gonorrheal synovitis with more or less widely diffused constitutional symptoms, in which massage of the affected joint not only resulted in a cure of this synovitis, but also in the removal of all the symptoms of constitutional infection. This sort of thing, if illustrative of opsoric therapy, is also much more strongly illustrative of isopathy than of homeopathy.—*Editorial, N. E. Medical Gazette.*

—Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, with its 1,300 beds is the largest homeopathic hospital in the world, and presents to its internes unsurpassed opportunity for obtaining experience in every department of medicine and surgery.

Examinations for appointment on the resident staff will be held at the hospital on Friday, April 3, 1908, at 10 A. M., and simultaneously at Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Cleveland. Eighteen vacancies are to be filled for twelve or eighteen months' service, commencing June 1, or December 1, 1908.

Applications for examination, accompanied by three letters of reference, should be sent to Edward P. Swift, Chairman Examining Committee, No. 170 West Eighty-eighth Street, New York.

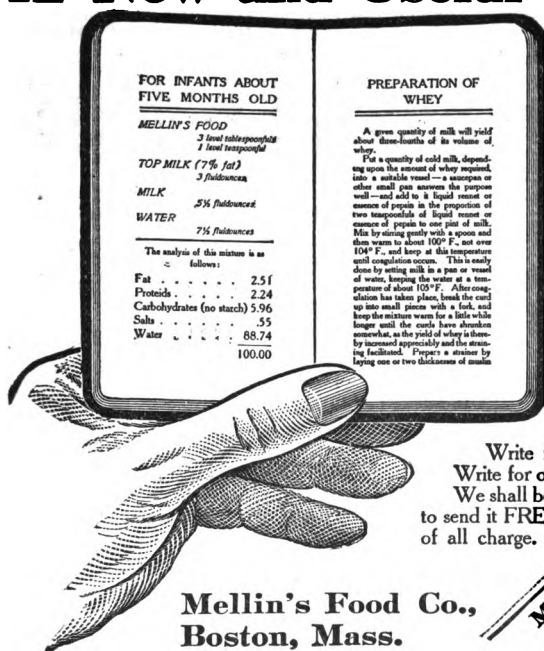
—We learn with keen regret that Dr. Cowperthwaite has had several bad spells with his health during the past twelve months, relapses properly. Dr. Cowperthwaite is still a young man in activity, push, and the strenuous life, and we wish him the fullest measure of health. While his robust health lasted he never missed a meeting of the Institute; and his absences from its later assemblings have been marked and remarked. Perhaps when this wretched weather dealt us with such lavish hand by the Republican Weather Prophet is gone, and Spring, Gentle Spring, Ethereal Mildness, does its perennial stunt of lingering in getting out of the lap of winter—perhaps, then, he, too, Cowperthwaite will find his former gladsome ambition and enthusiasm. Anyway, here's lookin' at him!

THE AMERICAN PHYSICIAN

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We have just issued a new Booklet for physicians' use entitled "Formulas for Infant Feeding."

In it are given a number of formulas for modifying milk to suit the varying requirements of infant feeding from birth to six months of age and older. The analysis for each formula is given; also short chapters on How to Prepare Top Milks of Different Fat Percentages from Whole Milks of Different Fat Percentages; How to Prepare Whey; etc., etc.

As a handy reference book for the physician's pocket it will be found very useful.

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52

LISTERINE

The original antiseptic compound

(Awarded Gold Medal (Highest Award) Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, 1905; Awarded Gold Medal (Highest Award) Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Awarded Bronze Medal (Highest Award) Exposition Universelle de 1900, Paris.)

Listerine represents the maximum of antiseptic strength in the relation that it is the least harmful to the human organism in the quantity required to produce the desired result; as such, it is generally accepted as the standard antiseptic preparation for general use, especially for those purposes where a poisonous or corrosive disinfectant can not be used with safety. It has won the confidence of medical men by reason of the standard of excellence (both as regards antiseptic strength and pharmaceutical elegance), which has been so strictly observed in its manufacture during the many years it has been at their command.

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REMOVES SUNBURN AND FRECKLES.
ACNE TABLETS No. 49 should be used internally.

Satisfaction Guaranteed from this treatment in the above diseases.

Formula: Zinc Sozo-Iodolate, Zinc Oxide, Resorcin-Eucalyptol, Ethyl Carbanilate, Oil Pinus Pumilio, Gallanol, Oil Rose, and Lanoline.

A Digestive Agent composed of Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Diastase, Nux Vomica, Bismuth Subgallate, Willow Charcoal and Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids. Recommended in all cases of indigestion of a stubborn, intractable, unyielding character, particularly these unaffected by the administration of other remedies.

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FORMULA.—Oil Betula, Russian; Potassium Sozoiodolate; Zinc Oxide, C. P.; Mercury Naphtholate; Ichthyol; Gallanol. This remedy has achieved remarkable results in the treatment of various itching, Scaly and Eruptive Skin Diseases. Sample for trial submitted upon application.

FORMULA.—Irisin. 1-8 grain; Podophyllin, 1-8 grain; Ext. Chionanthus, 1-8 grain; Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 grain; Strychnia, 1-100 grain; Cascara, 1-4 grain; Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-120 grain.

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Do not gripe, distress, or nauseate. One pill is usually sufficient for laxative effect. Catharsis results from increased dosage. Their continued use is productive of curative results in acute and chronic constipation of various form particularly those dependent on bilious derangement. Samples mailed free upon application.

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MEDICAL PROGRESS

A NEW METHOD OF TESTING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

Einhorn (Therapeutic Gazette, January, 1908) submits a method for investigating the functions of the intestinal tract, the principle of which is the administration of test substances with the food and observation of the effects of the digestive fluids upon these substances.

Practically this test is made as follows: Patients are given in a gelatin capsule a string of beads with the following substances attached thereto: catgut, fish-bone, meat, thymus, potato, mutton fat. After administering the capsule, every stool is examined with the stool-sieve until the bead-string has been recovered. If diarrhea is present the sifting may not be necessary, as the bead-string can readily be seen (usually at the bottom of a glass vessel).

Under normal conditions the bead-string appears after one or two days. It is then rinsed in cold water and examined. If digestion is normal we find that catgut, meat, and potato (except the skin) disappear entirely, thymus and fat almost entirely, whereas the fish-bone usually disappears, but occasionally it may be present. The nuclei of the thymus always disappear. In pathological conditions deviations from the normal are observed, not only in regard to the time of recovery of the beads (disturbances of motility), but also in regard to the presence of the food substances (disturbances of the digestive function).

The author divides his cases of intestinal digestive disturbance into two groups:

1. Those of pure nervous intestinal dyspepsia. 2. Those of genuine intestinal dyspepsia.

In that great class of cases of intestinal dyspepsia, in which the starch digestion alone is disturbed, Taka-Diastase (Taka-mine) has proved of especial value.

♦ ♦
MEATOX.

There are some points respecting this preparation worthy of review. *Meatox* is not an extract of beef. It is not a pre-digested food. *It is the fibre of lean beef, sterilized and dried.*

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

It is free from preservatives but keeps fresh indefinitely in unsealed containers. It is more easily digested than egg albumen.

It is palatable. It can be administered either in its original granulated form or else mixed with soft-boiled eggs, hominy, oatmeal, soup, broth, or any kind of food which may agree best with the patient. One ounce of *Meatox* is equal to about five ounces of the best lean beef for its nutritive value.

Analytical and physiological reports which confirm these facts are issued by the Meatox Co., Coney Island, New York, and will be sent to any one expressing desire for the same, also free samples to those who desire to test the merits of this valuable preparation.

ERYSIPELAS—PNEUMONIA.

W. E. SROFE, M. D.

June 5, 1905, I was called to attend Mr. K—. I found him suffering with a very aggravated case of facial erysipelas. I applied my usual treatment of carbolized salve locally, and gave the proper internal treatment, but when I saw the case again in twenty-four hours, I found symptoms no better. I thought I would try antiphlogistine. After applying the salve to face, I spread antiphlogistine on a cloth making a mask that would cover the entire face, directing nurse to change when it dried out.

Next day I found patient much improved. He said "that clay relieved all the burning five minutes after you applied it." I now make it a rule to use antiphlogistine in treating erysipelas, and I am sure my patients get alone faster than they did when treated without it.

I also use antiphlogistine in pneumonia, and all cases of inflammation of the lung or pleura. Indeed, I would hate to have to treat this kind of cases without antiphlogistine. I will report on one case of an infant where I believe this remedy saved the patient's life:

January 3, 1906, infant, age eighteen months. Two days after initial fever, temperature 104° , respiration 48, pulse 120; tongue coated, could hardly get breath, expiratory moans, crepitant râles. Gave internal treatment, and covered both back and front of chest with antiphlogistine. In twenty-four hours the breathing was much better and temperature lower. On my third visit I found all the symptoms so improved that I dismissed case.

WINTER COUGHS—GRIPPAL NEUROSES.

That codeine had an especially beneficial effect in cases of nervous cough, and that it was capable of controlling exces-

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" " cabinet,	62 "
" " full height,	71 "
Width,	26 "
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¶ COLAX is put up in the form of wafers or biscuits in separate moisture-proof wrappers. The biscuit may be eaten with soup, broth, cereal coffee, cream and sugar, fruit juice or stewed fruit.

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AN INVALUABLE REMEDY

FOR

"Biliousness," Arteriosclerosis, Epilepsy, Bright's Disease, Colitis, Skin Maladies, Enteritis in Infants, Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sick Headache

(MIGRAINE)

¶ Masson, of Geneva, discovered in certain Oriental milk preparations a new lactic acid-forming ferment. Metchnikoff investigated this new bacillus and found it to possess extraordinary powers and great resistance, far superior to the ferments of kumyss, kefir, and other ferments previously known. The ferment is commonly used with milk in a form resembling kumyss or sour milk.

¶ The milk preparation containing this ferment has been used in Egypt under the name of leben; in Bulgaria it is known as yoghurt or yaghourt. It is also used in Turkey and other Oriental countries. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Combe, Bourget, and many other European authorities make large use of this ferment in the treatment of cases of intestinal autointoxication which investigation by these and other authorities has shown to be responsible for a large number of chronic diseases, particularly many cases of arteriosclerosis, Bright's disease, skin maladies, chronic rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis and chronic biliousness. It will be found of service in all cases in which stools are putrid, the tongue coated, and the breath bad. It is of great value in typhoid fever and other febrile disorders; also in the intestinal disorders of children, rickets, emaciation and malnutrition.

¶ YOGURT cures by driving out the disease-producing germs in the intestinal tract and substituting a harmless species instead. It is easily the most valuable remedy ever discovered for Intestinal Auto-intoxication.

¶ Hitherto this remedy has not been obtainable in this country. It may now be secured, freshly prepared and of superior quality.

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N. B.—Send a stamp for our booklet telling about Yogurt and giving a valuable summary of the symptoms and consequences of autointoxication.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

sive coughing in various lung affections, was noted before its true physiological action was understood. Later it was clear that its power as a nerve calmative was due, as Bartholow says, to its special action on the pneumogastric nerve. Codeine stands apart from the rest of its group, in that it does not arrest secretion in the respiratory and intestinal tract. In marked contrast is it in this respect to morphine. Morphine dries the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract to such a degree that the condition is often made worse by its use; while its effect on the intestinal tract is to produce constipation. There are none of these disagreeable effects attending the use of codeine.

Antikamnia has also stood the test of exhaustive trial, both in clinical and regular practice and has been proven free from the usual untoward after effects which accompany, characterize, and distinguish all other preparations of this class. Therefore antikamnia and codeine tablets afford a very desirable mode of exhibiting these two valuable drugs. The proportions are those most frequently indicated in the various neuroses of the larynx as well as the coughs incident to lung affections, grippal conditions, etc.—*The Laryngoscope*.



ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—The McIntosh Battery & Optical Company, 229 Washington Street, Chicago, have just issued the twenty-ninth edition of their catalogue, a handsome volume of 160 pages, signaling the twenty-ninth year of the business.

The mechanical details, such as illustrations, paper, press-work, and binding, represent the highest degree of perfection of the printer's art.

As the catalogue contains several valuable articles on electro-therapeutics, prepared especially for it by well-known writers, it will, no doubt, make a welcome addition to any physician's library. The physician interested in electro-therapy can hardly afford to be without a copy. The McIntosh Company will gladly forward it, postpaid, to any address upon request.

—Follow the directions and you may depend upon good results when prescribing Papāyans Bell for indigestion.

For peptic indigestion and catarrh of the stomach: two tablets, with a glass of water, before meals.

For intestinal indigestion: two or three tablets with water two hours after eating.

For general involvement: two tablets with water, both before meals and two hours after eating.

For severe and acute conditions: three tablets dissolved in hot water, repeated if necessary.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

There are no conditions in which Papāyans Bell are not thoroughly efficient. In bottles of one hundred tablets at all druggists for prescription use.

—Carbenzol Soap, which is proving so popular with the medical profession, is particularly applicable to the requirements of the surgical, gynecological and obstetrical nurse. It is a perfect cleansing agent as well as a germicide, deodorant and antiseptic. As a "shampoo" it cannot be surpassed.

Dandruff, falling hair and other evidences of scalp disease call for the use of Carbenzol Soap.

Carbenzol Soap differs from the majority of medicinal soaps in that it is pleasant to use, forming a rich, creamy lather and leaving the skin soft, smooth and thoroughly clean. The pores being opened by its use, subsequent medication proves more efficacious. Regular price of Carbenzol Soap is twenty-five cents per cake at all druggists.

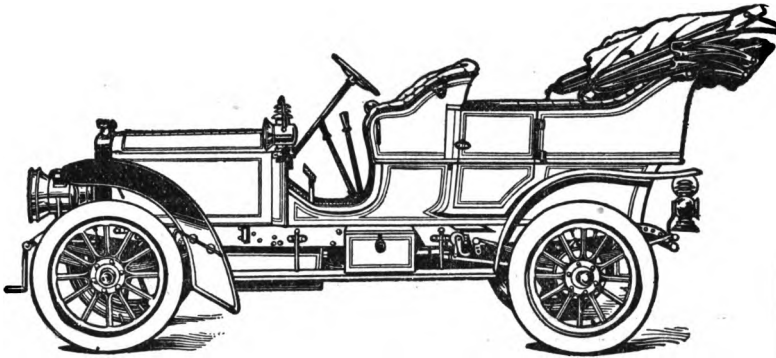
Every one who reads this journal may have a full-size cake by sending ten cents in stamps to the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, Chicago, Ill.

—Bermuda has at all times been a popular resort among the best class of people, for health, rest, and pleasure. Medical men have always been partial to the place. They, early, recognized its beneficial climate and have been sending their patients there in increasing numbers each year. As a place for rest it has no equal. Over 600 miles from the nearest land, a mere speck in the middle of the ocean, its air is absolute purity and is permeated with the tonic salt of mid-ocean. A steamer once a week is the only direct means of communication with the strenuous mainland, unless you use the cable which is so expensive as to preclude its use except in cases of absolute necessity. No more ideal place can be imagined to send your overworked, nerve-shattered patients, whose principal need is rest of the right kind. Sufferers from asthma and rheumatism have found relief and cure in Bermuda when they could get it nowhere else.

Words cannot adequately describe the beauties and charms of this enchanting group of coral islands. The St. George, Bermuda's newest and best hotel, has brought out a handsome little booklet which gives a most interesting description of the country, and contains fine illustrations. A request to the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Philip Manson, 1180 Broadway, New York, will bring it to you. Special rates are made to the medical profession.

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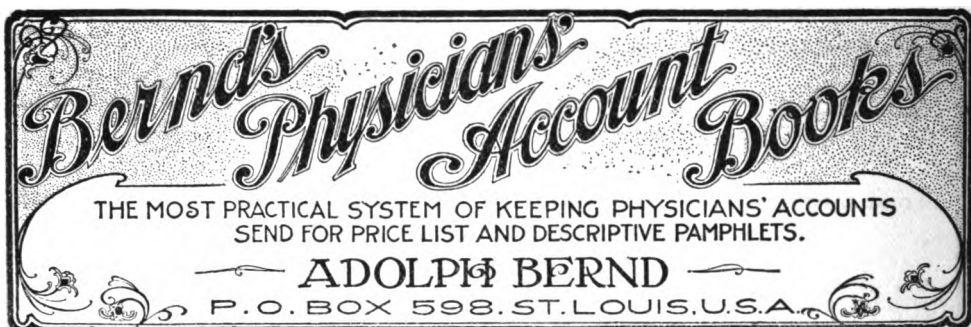
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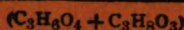
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As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. *Fellows*."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

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THERAPEUTIC WEEK

FREE PRACTITIONER'S COURSE

All Homeopathic Physicians Invited

On Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of the week, May 11th to May 16th, 1907, lectures and demonstrations will be given at the college from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., by professors of the Faculty.

These lectures will be devoted entirely to therapeutics in its broadest sense. They will include beside the homeopathic therapeutics of some of the more common important diseases, their general management, hygiene, diet, sanitary precautions, care of convalescence, hydrotherapy and electricity. In other words, **A SYMPOSIUM OF THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.**

On Wednesday of this week those present will visit the Metropolitan Hospital, where all forms of therapeutic measures will be demonstrated.

On Thursday, May 14th, the exercises of Alumni Day and Commencement will be held, with the Banquet in the evening.

All are invited. Try to come

W. HARVEY KING, M. D., LL. D., Dean

J. W. DOWLING, M. D., Secretary